WHEELING, WEST VA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1886.

## Che Intelligencer.

THE story told in snother column of g boy sho murdered his brother, sister, latter and mother, is almost incredible, not only on account of the unparalleled arocity of the crime but the lack of

uny argument in support of the Senate's whe removal of office-holders. Senator

Means has been hearing arguments against the passage of Morrison's tariff bill the Fre Trade Chairman has lost his temper a number of times, and even the Star Eyed Goddess, resting under rabid Wattersen's protection, has contracted the habi

Tax investigation of the Onio election franks is making it decidedly interesting for John R. McLean, Meanwhile the ostensible residence of the editor of the that a thorough inquiry be made into the

THE Senate committee which has beer investigating the steal of the Broadway. New York, railroad franchise, has made report in which it is recited that the committee is unanimously of the opinion tha the franchise was procured by bribery. This will be cheerful reading for Secretary Whitney, who is supposed to have been concerned in the deal. One by one stories are being told on the Cabinet boys that must give Cleveland very unhappy

The rumor that ex-Senator B. K. Brue of Mississippi, will be appointed to suc cred Mr. Eaton on the Civil Service Com msson, has caused the Southern Demo crats to become swearing mad and heap vigorous epithets on the much abused Administration. It is not that Mr. Bruce has not the ability to fill the position that angers the Bourbons, but it is his color that causes their gorge to rise. They might there is no probability that Fresident Cleveland will ever rise to the dignity of

Is speaking of the debate ting week the esteemed Register prints an editoria puzzle, but with singular forgetfulness neglects to offer a prize for its solution. I seems at first to be gn agricultural allegory, and leads the reader to suppose that the editor of the farmer's column and the political writer changed pens. After stating that "the fight is now on" and vol nateering the information that during the debate the people will be forking over the salaries of the Senators as usual," the Register asks, "What will the harvest be?" A very proper and pertinent inquiry. But without any harves our Market street contemporary garners sheaf, which it denominates as a "fruitful sheaf," and one "the people may enjoy.

The particular enjoyment to be threshed

out of this sheaf, according to the farmer

editor of the Register, is that while "dis cassing the right of the Senate to private papers, they cannot be passing measure for depleting the United States Treasury. Having gathered a harvest before th ground has been tilled and obtained a"fruitfal sheaf." "a nutritious sheaf" is found which the paper says will afford great comfort to the Democrats, and the function of this last agricultural discovery i to witness "the Republican Senstors burn their ingers." The remainder of this wanderful article is made up of Clevelasi's backbone; Republican Senators treabling in their boots; wishing they were back in their dens; and picking up pieces of red hot iron, and the perform abceof every other remarkable feat known to the legerdemain artist excepting the

suggestion of "On with the dance." The value of the article to the agricu tural readers of the INTELLIGENCER may not be apparent, but if all the ingredients are mixed up in a pot as well as they are in the Register's article and boiled down and the result used sparingly the liniment will without doubt remove warts from tarnips. This receipt will not be effective unless the farmer goes over the magical words "On with the dance" every

eating of glass, andwinding up with the

The Broadway Bailroad steal.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.-The Railroad Committee which has been investigating the methods by which the franchise of the Broadway surface railroad in New Yor City, was obtained, to-day made its preliminary report to the Senate. The Committee are unanimously of the opinion that the franchise was produced from the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York by bribery and corruption, and urge that swife and any new years and or the city of New York by bribery and corruption, and urge

brother has been in the city for some time past. A petition is being circulated aw of the crime for which he was im-prisoned atili be was morally innocent and on that ground should be pardoned. The application for a pardon will be made at the next meeting of the Board II matters can be gotten in.

MASTERLY SPEECH

OF MR. BUMUNDS YESTERDAY In Opening the Secate's Side of the Case I

the President-Unanswerable Arguments Made and Precedents Cited.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9 .- The long SEXTOR EDMUNDS opened the promised looked for debate on the right of the Sen genter in the Senate yesterday in a massate to call for papers regarding removals got to the scrutiny of papers in relation Edmunds opening the ball with a speech two and a half hours in length, delivered kensis booked to make the effort of his in his usual argumentative, sarcastic and felicitous style. The galleries were packed to overflowing, and standing room on the floor of the Senate was at a premium, members of the House of Representatives crowding in to hear the speech. Mr. Edmands was listened to with closs attention and in profound allence, save when his witty saliies at the Democratic side, or the cutting references to the President's message provoked hearty laughter, which was frequently joined in by the Democrats - His argument is regarded by Republicans and fair-minded Democrate as unusuallable.

Democrate as unassailable. There was a ripple of applause in the galleries which was not checked by the softensible residence of the editor of the established residence of the editor of the Engaire is in Washington. It is said that Minister Pendleton, seeing his chance to get even with his ancient enemy, has suften to his Democratic friends urging that a thorough inquiry be made into the Democratic frauds in Ohio.

THE DEBACE OPENED. Side of the Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.- Under he head of unfinished business the Sen ate took up the resolutions reported by Mr. Edmunds from the Judiciary Com nittee. These resolutions, among other things, condemned the Attorney Genera for refusing to transmit to the Senate papers called for by the Senate, and declaring the refusal to be a violation by the Attorney-General of his cilicial duty and subversive of the best interests of government and good administration. The rescitations also condemn the discharge from the discharge from he Government service of ex-Union so the Government service of ex-Union sol-liers. As the resolutions were read by the Chief Clerk the most absolute silence pre-yalled on the floor and in the galleries The galleries were crowded to apparent discomfort, many persons being compelled to stand. This was notably the case of the eserved galleries, to which admission a only permitted by eards from Senators nany gentlemen and not a few ladies hough early in attendance, failing to find

vacant seats.

Alt. Elimunds began his remarks in a rather low tone, but his voice soon acquired its usual full volume.

A CALM AND ORDERLY GOVERNMENT. He said the calm and orderly adminis

tration of a Constitutional Government is subject in which the Senate and the House of Representatives and the Presi-ient and the people are equally interest-ad and for which they are all in their re-spective stations and places equally re-sponsible. It was in support of that calm and onderly constitutional exercise of the functions of government that he now addressed himself to these resolutions. I has been, he said, at least forty years since any occasion of this kind had come peen a long time since any such question and engaged public attention.

VERY PEW INSTANCES.

The instances in which there have been vinced the slightest reluctance on the of departments to respond to the calls of hither house of Coogress, or of the com-mitters, for papers in possession either of the Executive or of the departments have one per less that continue to the case of political fever, as it might be called, there has been evined, wide year spart, a reluctance and hesitation on the part of the Executive or the heads of departments to do this thing and then that storm being over the administrator of Constitutional Government went to work as before and either house of Conmight be, and the committees o ither house, could without direct and contive authority send for persons and papers and always obtain from the depart-ments on their mere request everything they found necessary for the proper charge the one removed.

THE PRESENT TROUBLE.

Now again, after almost half a century he Senate found itself confronted by the efusual of the heads of the Department of Justice to transmit copies of olizial papers and documents, relating not to persons but to things, relating not to officers but officers on file in the department. In order hat the Negate might perfectly understand now the question stood he caused to be read the statutes relating to the tenure of officer and recess ananomators. (Nections

oe read the statutes relating to the tenure of office and recess snapensions. (Sections 1767 and 1778.)

Mr. Edmunus himself read portions of the statutes creating the Department of Justice, prescribing the functions and intits of its head and providing for the appointment of subordinates by the Attorney General, which subordinates are responsible to the Attorney General. the Attorney General has made regula-tions for the control and guidance of his aubordinates.

THE DUSKIN CASE.

Mr. Duskin, the attorney for a place, was appointed by the President by and was appointed by the President by and preliminary report to the Senate. The Committee are unanimously of the opin on that the frauchise was produced from the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York by bribery and corruption, and urget that wift and summary suspension be meted out to the guilty parties, and also that the frauchise was produced from them. The Committee offer four blist designed to restore the franchise and property to its rightful owners.

Pitraumont, P.A., March 9.—The National Association of Oak Leather Tankers met here in annual session this parting. They was a fall attendance of designate present from Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Maryland, Oh with the advice and consent of the Senate.

maintained that the act of the Freedock did not remove Duskin, but simply withheld from him the duties of the office during the decision of the matter by the Senate; that when the nomination of Surnett was sent to the Senate Duskin was United States Attorney for Alabams, and the proposition was that he should be removed.

its duty to find out how Duskin had administered his office.

Mr. Edmunds said that in spite of sundays little most in the suble press and

dry mistatements in the public press and by the President and by the minority of the Judiciary Committee, the case as it stands is that the President has asked the Senate to consent to the removal of Duskin and the appointment of Burnett. Beside it was not for the President to determine what papers were relevant; that was discretionary with the Senate.

Mr. Edmunds did not think the warmest administration man would say that it.

ieneral, but to the officer in his character an officer. The Attorney General gave to an oncer. The Attorney Graters gave no hint that any part of the papers called for were private or unofficial, or even con-idential public papers. Offilial papers were called for and such papers only were spoken of in the response.

AN AMAZING PROPOSITION. But the papers were refused because ney would not only give the facts but would not only give the lacis but would enable us to understand the reason of the President for exercising his official acts, therefore the proposition was that the Sonate being called on in the exercise of its jurisdiction to judge of the official conduct of Duskin, the President having already open called on within his jurisdiction to oeen called on within his jurisoliction to prononness a judgament on a similar question about the same man, the Senate could not have the papers, because if it did they would disclose the grounds on which the President acted. "If that," said Mr. Edununds, "is sot a proposition which would puzzle the credualcy and amezs the unlerstanding of an intelligent man in a government of law or in a government of law or in a government of law or in a government of resembles. ornment of law, or in a government of rea-son, I am quite unable to comprehend what would be."

what would be."

All of the Government functions, Mr. Edmands continued, were executive, and that it came to this, that because the President was the chief execution officer of the Government Congress could know nothing as to the facts and circumstances collidar to the execution of the laws because the laws to the execution of the laws because the laws to the execution of the laws because the laws to the execution of the laws because the laws to the execution of the laws because the laws to the execution of the laws to elating to the executive of the laws, berelating to the executive of the laws, because if they did they might be able to comprehend the motives or reasons of the President in carrying out the laws. Why, such a statement was shocking, yet that was the logic of the whole thing. The jurisdiction of Congress was infinitely broader than that of the President. His was the executive power. Congress made the laws and when the Constitution commanding the give Congress information on give Congress information of d him to give Congress information on he state of the Union it says he "shall" the state of the Union it says he "shall" to it. That had reference to the universal power of knowledge of the two houses of Congress in respect to every operation of the government and every one of its officers. "That is the state of the Union." The state of the Union is made up of every drop in the bucket," of the execution of avery law and the performance of every

officer under the law." WHAT WAS DONE IN OLDEN TIMES. Mr. Edmunds then read a copy of etter from Mr. Thurman as Chairman he Committee to the Attorney General lated March 24, 1879, calling "for such inormation as may be in the possession of your department concerning the following your department concerning the following nominations, together with any euggestion you may be pleased to do." "On the 7th of April," continued Mr. Edmunds, "there came in a horse of a different color—the same kind of an animal that we have here now. [Laughter.] Accordingly on that day this letter was written to the Attorney General."

The Attorney General of the United States Sin:-Under the direction of the Judi-ciary Committee of the Seonte, I have the monor to request that you will communi-cate to the committee any papers or in-

infinite idiccy, the unpatriotism, the usurpation of that number of five Senators usurpation of that number of five Senators of the United States of the Democratic party assailing a Republican Attorney-General and a Republican President with the insulting and impertinent inquiry as to papers and information touching a suspended officer whose successor was nominated to accomplish his removal. And yet those men were in their day, in those times, among the headlights of the Democratic locomotives (suspiter). the Democratic locomotives (laughter). There was Thurman his light is There was Thurnan his light is put out (renewed laughter)—the greatest Democrat in the United States (applanss in the gallery) and the best one and the noblest one and the bravest one, for he had the course not long ago in your State, (Ohio) sir, to denounce the Democratic frauds at the ballot. There was Thurnan and there was "Joe" McDonald—a name familiar in the West as in the East as the embodiment of upright Democratic pluck and constitutional law.

AND GARLAND, TOO. over with constitutional and reported law, knowing his rights as a Senator, and as a member of the committee, and knowing his duties; and Lamar, and then all the rest of us on this slder, joining in what the President of the United States calls an impertment innovation of his rights in asking the Contested Haowan's STATEMENT.

Senate; that when the nomination of Barnot was sent to the Senate Duskin was
United States Attorney for Alabams, and
the proposition was that he should be removed.

Mr. Edmunds contended that had the
Senate been the judge it would have been

Over the Missouri and Texas Pacific Roads The Serious Results of the Strike to Business-Perishable Goods Side-Tracked-Receiver Brown's Statement.

Alt. Edmunds did not think the warmest administration man would say that it
was any part of the duty of the President
or head of department to determine
whether official information in the department, which was required by either
House of Congress, was to be furnished or
withheld according to the opinion of the
officer called on that it would or would
not be useful to them in their deliberations. The papers called for in this case
were papers filed in the department, and
the law made the Attorney General and of affairs to-day in relation to the strike of Of Pittaburgh atrees Car Employes - Natur the law made the Attorney General and not the President the custodian of those papers and required him to preserve them. Every paper addressed to the officer exercising the official function of suspension upon that topic must be an official paper no matter how rile or false it may by. It did not belong to the man whether President or Attorney of it can be gotten to the man whether President or Attorney of it can be gotten to the elevator. The given or the blocked within slocked within slocked within slocked. There is an abundance of grain already in-spected and in the yard, but not a bushel of it can be gotten to the clavator. The number of cars thus locked within signs there are enough more scattered along the

s to swell the total to 20). None of the grain can be moved unto the strike is at an end, in other lines of business the effects of the strike are also being felt to a greater of the strike are also being felt to a greater being the greatest sufferers.

As regards a settlement of the strike, neither side is willing to make any definite statement. The officials of the railroads say that their men have no grievances with them, and that it is impossible tor them to reinstate the discharged foreman, Hall, at Marshall, Texas, as they had no authority there. The Knights of Lither state they have no cause to call a conference of the officers of the railroad at this point, as they are striking now simply this point, as they are striking now simply in support of the action taken by their brethren in Texas, and that matter must be settled with the Receivers of the Texas & Pacific. Then, and not till then, can any of the striking Knights return to work.

The most important and serious devel opment of the strike at this point, and that which will result most disastrously to passenger traffic, is its extension to the to passenger traile, is its extension to the yard and switchmen of the Bridge and funnel Company. This move includes all the employes of the company except the engineers and freemen. The Superin-tendent of transfer and three yard masters

will attempt to make the transfers as usual. The significance of this departure can be better understood when it is known that 25 men are employed in the hand-ling of the traffic which passes over the bridge, and that it is not possible for four men at each end of the bridge to "throw" the switches and perform the other duties incidental to the business. A labyrinth of tracks conveyers at the extrans to the of tracks converge at the entrance to the of tracks converge at the entrance to the bridge and tunnel on both sides of the rive, and the switches are worked by automatic and complicated systems of levers, which can only be managed by men trained in their use. The places of the laborers about the yard might be readily supplied, but switchmen, skillful in the manipulation of the switching contributes a una complayed, and necessaring a trivances now employed, and possessing a knowledge of the incoming and outgoing trains, are made by experience, and their places cannot be supplied by green hands.

SUSPENSION OF PREIGHT TRAPPIC. All freight traffic over the bridge was en tirely suspended this morning, and none except passenger trains have been allowed to pass over since last night. The Passenger trains are made up by the yardmasters and bridge superintendents, who also do all the switching necessary to bring trains into position at the Union depot. Each road is obliged to use its own engines in making up and transferring its cars, as none of the bridge engines are in use. The bridge company's engineers and firemen have not yet gone out, but they refuse to do any of the work which has heretofore hear done by the absorption such as rerate to the committee any papers or information in your possession touching the question of the propriety of the removal [emphssis by Mr. Elmunds] of Michael shaelfer, Chief Justee of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Ulah, and the appointment of David T. Corbin to the appointment of David T. Corbin to the office. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, Allen G. Thurman, Chairman.

Alasi for the Democracy of these days (laughter). Think, Mr. President of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain particular and the difficulty, the few making up the train.

Action anisouri racine and from soun-tain yards everything is quiet and no dis-turbance has occurred, and none is expect-ed. Squads of guards appointed by the Knights of Labor continually patrol the yards, protecting the company's property ome at all excited in discussing the situation, and in this way perfect order pre-

A BIG FIGHT AHEAD.

A sub-official of the Missouri Pacific oad said to a reporter last night: "You

are aware that we are expected to any nothing and saw wood, but I will say to nothing and saw wood, but I will say to you confidentially, that from the inside I know the extent and meaning of this trouble is far more alarming than the head officials would admit under any circumstances. The men who are participating in this strike are better able than before to fight to the bitter and, and the company cannot refuse to respond to the appears of all pursues are love. I do not say AND GARLAND, TOO.

And there was Garland, whom we all knew here as the legder on the Demo-cratic side of the Senate, full and reunning for the unit of the constitutional and reported law, for the Enited States mails, it is my opinknowing hig rights as a Senator, and as a member of the sommittee, and knowing as well. Unless a settlement is effected that the service of 1885 will be more bitterly

or papers.
Mr. President, if I were going to be The Strike on the Texas Pacific-No Com-

Sr. Louis, March 9,-A very long state ment containing all the facts in connection with the strike of the Texas & Pacific Railway, made by ex-Governor Brown Receiver of that road, has been received here. The essential parts of the statement

are as follows:
After stating the fact of the appoint ment as a receiver of the road by Judge Pardee, of the United States Circuit Court, on the 16th of December last, Mr. Brown

of "innocuous desired to the The Fresident himself had sent to the Senate 043 instances of obedience to that law-043 nominations made under it—and Mr. Rimunds therefore took it that the law was still in force,

DEMOGRAT'S SWEARING MAD

Over the Sensational Engor that B. R.

If use is to be Kinon's Secondary of the employes for the preparations month. Upon reaching the shops in the was waited upon by three gentlemen representing themselves as a committee of the employes of the shops and asked if the Bassivers would confirm and ratify an WASHINGTON, D. C., March g.—The latest sensational rumor is to the effect that Hon. B. K. Bruce, the colored exhat Hon, B. K. Bruce, the schored ear system, then the division of the Civil Service Commis-lenator from Mississippi, in to be Eston's agement and employes. Receiver Brown commission of the Civil Service Commission of the commission of the Civil Service Senator from Misaissippi, In to be Eston's successor on the Civil Service Commission. The ramor is not authenticated at this writing, but is nevertheless productive of much tail swearing by Southern Democrats.

Coincident with this ramor is the announcement to-night that Mr. Bruce's of the Curt, to be from time to time modified, that the railway and its properties were then in the hands of the United States Circuit Court, to the Curt of the Curt

the same rate of wages would be paid to them as prior thereto and as promptly as they were paid by the former management.

Since the appointment of the Rescaivers the wages have not been reduced, no employe has, so far as the Receivers know or believe, asked for his wages to be increased, or his hours of work diminished, and, in fact, no employe has, to their knowledge, offered or referred any grievance of any character or description to the Receivers directly or indirectly.

THREATENEDSTRIKE

system, is as follows: No freight of any Pittssurger, Pa., March 9.—There is kind is allowed to pass over the tracks of every indication that serious trouble bethe Missouri Pacific railway, and con-tween the street car employes and their ed about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He employers is imminent, and that a strike disc to be shipped from the city, can find may be inaugurated any day. Recently a

upon the officers of the road and made a request that the men be reinstated, which was refused. The committee then withdrew to convene the Executive Committee of the order as soon as possible.

Duat night an all night session of the employes of the Alleglany lines was held in that city. The purpose of the meeting or the action taken is not known.

In speaking of the trouble a prominent or the action taken is not known.

In speaking of the trouble a prominent Knight of Labor said to-day that no orders to strike had been issued. Everything was in readiness, however, to stop the care at a minute's notice. "You can depend upon it," said he, "the strike will come, and when it is ordered it will be for twelve hours' work a day with forty minutes for dinner." It is estimated that 1,000 men are employed on the various lines.

THE MINGRO SPRIKE

Dons Not Hecom - no Goueral as It was Sup

Pittsauson, March 9.—So far as report d only one mine in the Clearfield districkhas been forced to suspend operations on account of the great strike inaugurated in the soft coal district yesterday. Some miners favor giving more time to the ope-rators to consider the demand for an ad-vance, while others favor an immediate

The miners are quiet, and no fear of any disturbance is entertained. As stated in yesterday's dispatches, the men are near-ly all out in the Cumberland, Meyersdale

ly all out in the Cumberland, Meyeradale and Irwin regions.

The miners at the Loyalhanna Coal Company's works, at Latrobe, Pa., who atruck yesterday for an increase of 15 percent, reaumed work ito day, the Company conceding the advance.

A Huntingdon, Pa., special says: "Six hundred coal miners in the Huntingdon district struck to-day for the ten cents per ton advance in wages, and a meeting was held this afternoon at which it was resolved to abide by the decision of the Clearfield miners' convention.

How the Boyoutt was Lifted. CHICAGO, March 9.-A meeting was held here last evening between the boot and shoe firms of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, Selz, Schwalz & Co. and C. H. Fargo & Co. on the one side and the Executive Board of the State Assembly of Knights of Labor on the other. The object was to discuss the employment of convict labor by the manuacturers and the recent boyent proclaimed against them for so by the manulacturers and the recent howeout proclaimed against them for so doing. An amicable sottlement was arranged without difficulty. The several firms agreed to dispense with the employment of convict labor and in consideration of that agreement the boycott was to be lifted. C. M. Henderson & Co. did not sign the agreement and the boycott remains in force against them.

In the Camberland Region orted here to-night that the miners in the Clearfield region were idle to-day and will remain so until it is decided whether or not they will go on a strike. Through-out the Cumberland region the mines have all shut down. At Elkhart about

have all shut down. At Elkhart about half the men are at work. The operators claim that the men in the Davis, Thomas and Elk Gar'en mines will not go out, and it is generally supposed that the strike will be of short duration, though some of the miners claim that it will become general to-morrow throughout the whole district.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 9.—The absent from home on township busin as boyent which has been running for at the time. There is great excitement ranges manufactured by the Fuller & Warren Company, Troy, N. Y., was lifted to-day. Articles of agreement were signed in which the firm pledged itself signed in which the firm pledged itself not to discriminate against the Knights of Labor, to reinstate discherged employes as fast as situations could be found for them and to suspend the pending investigation of some twenty-five employes who formerly belonged to the Knights of Labor, but had deserted the organization.

Boys out on a Strike. Chicago, Ints., March 9.—A strike o bout forty men and boys is in progress at the Chicago Malleable Iron Works, a at the Chicago Malleable Iron Works, a lew blocks west of the McCormick factory, It has been the custom of the company every spring to voluntarily advance the wages of its laborers. They failed to ad-vance the boys in the shipping room only from \$1 15 to \$1 25 per day. The boys objected, and struck for \$1 50, which was refeased. The boys intimidateed the men and made them quit work with them.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 9.-W. P. Rend, the coal operator, and a committee of his employes from the McDonald mines, at a meeting to-night agreed to submit the existing difficulties to arbitration, selecting Rev. R. Donohoe, a Presbyterian minster, and Rev. Father Hickey, of the Braddock Catholic Church, as arbitrators.

Will Take in Policemen.

NEW YORK, March 9 .- A special to the Post from Washington says that a prominent Knight of Labor is responsible for the statement that that organization is preparing to enroll in its membership the policemen in the large cities of the coun-try as a part of the wage workers of the

Glassworkers' Strike Averted. Glassworkers Strike Averted.

Pittsburgh, March 9.—The difference between the members of the Flint Glass Workers. Union and members of the Knights of Labor employed in Macbeth & Co.'s Glass works, was satisfactorily adjusted to-day, and the threatened strike averted.

Will Sabmit to Arbitration, CLEARPISLD, PA., March 9.—At the mass convention of the striking miners of the Clearfield district this afternoon, it was ecided by a majority of nearly 1,500 to ubmit the question of wages to a Board of Arbitration.

Steel Spring, Workers Strike,

Гіттацикон, March 9.—Twenty spring makers at A. French & Co's Steel Spring works struck to-day against working by the day instead of by the piece as hereto-

New York, March 9 .- Thomas Malloy, without the authority or sanction of the died before he could pronounce the name court, but that he Receivers would deal of his murderer. No one else was in the with the operators in a spirit of the authost salcon at the time and no cause for the frankness, fairness and impartiality, and crime is known.

TWO BLOODY DEEDS.

FOUR OF A FAMILY MURDERED

Surviving Member-No Motive for the Crime-Two Lonely Women Killed

the most horrible murders ever known in this county was perpetrated yesterday near here. Mr. Mendell, living twelve miles northwest of this town, was awakenwent to the door and was met by Willie The boy cried:

"Mr. Mendell, a man is at our hous with a hatchet and has hurt father and

mother, I don't know how badly."

Mr. Mendell went with the boy, arous ing J. I. Rice, another neighbor, on the way. Upon reaching Sells' house a most horrible sight met their eyes. On the bed in one room lay Walter, Willie's eldest brother and bedfellow, aged 19, with his throat cut and the entire top of his head chopped off, exposing the brain, and his left ave was hanking on his chark. left eye was hanging on his cheek. Pass-ing into another and main room, where a ing into another and main room, where a tight was burning, they stumbled over the prostrate form of Mr. Sells, his head crushed and almost sovered from his body. Near-by lay Mrs. Sells, a lady of 43 years, her head mastied and a fearful gash in her throat. Ou a bed in the southeast corner of the room lay Ins, Willie's sister, aged 14, killed in the same manner as the other three. Lying by Mr. Sells was a bloody butcher knife, and on a chair a hatchet, matted with hair and blood.

blood. The boy said that he had been awakened by something, and looking up saw a low, heavy set man with dark hair, cut close, heavy set man with dark hair, out close, standing in the door. This man stepped in and, reaching over Willie, struck Walter, who lay in the back of the bed. Willie jumped out and dressed while the man was still in the room. The man rushed out of one door, while Willie went out at another, and the former started down the road on a run, Willie after him. A short distance off was a man on horseback, holding another horse, which the man vanitation

distance off was a man on horseback, holding another horse, which the man vaulted on, and both made off. Willie then wentto Mendell's.

Atter the bodies had been discovered Mr. Rice took Willie home with him, where he slept soundly until morning A coronor's jury was empanelled, and the boy was put on the stand. He swore that he had not washed his hands since the murder, but inspection showed that while murder, hut inspection showed that while his hands and wrists were clean there was his hands and wjists were elean there was a water mark about them, while above his forearms were deeply incrusted with blood, which appeared to have spuried up his sleeves. Around his finger nails also was blood. Oa removing his pants his drawers were seen to he spotteed with blood, and his bare feet were covered with the same. His feet fitted all the bloody foot-marks to be found. The boy stoutly denied being the murderer, and maintained a bold front. The inquest was postponed until this afternoon.

front. The inquest was postponed until this afternoon.

While was then smuggled into a buggy and driven to jail in Erie, for fear of lynching, which appeared imminent. On the way to Erie he said to Mr. Combern:
"Those fellows tried to get me to say that I did it, but I thought it would be best not to admit it." There is hardly a doubt but that the boy committed the crime, though no motive is known. Mr. Sells had, in his pocket \$100 in gold and \$170 in bills, which were not disturbed, besides three watches. John Hall, of Erie, has been appointed guardian of the boy.

PITTSBURGE, PA., March O .- A Shorrible louble murder and a robbery were com-

nitted yesterday at the farmhouse of John T. Everhart, near Lyking Valley in the northern part of Clarion county, nineteen miles from the town of Clarion. A boy in the family returning from school found Mrs. Everhart lying on the floor with ker throat cut from ear to oar, and her mother, Mrs. Gilfillau, in the spring house also with her throat cut and life extinct. The iodse had been ransacked and \$300 taken John T. Everhart is a well-to-do farmer, and was overseer of the poor. He was

Forty Hours to a Well. MILWAUKER, March 9.—While working in the bottom of a forty foot well Sunday norning, Henry Roucke, a farmer living twenty miles west of this city, was buried under several feet of stones, earth and quicksand, eaused by the giving away of the wall. From that time until an early hour this morning neighbors have been shortly after midnight had the satisfaction of bringing him to the surface alive. Roucke had lain in two feet of water during his forty hours' imprisonment and was nearly exhausted.

Annoying the Soldiers.

Louisville, Ky., March 9,-A Specia to the Times says: The company of sol diers guarding the convict camp at the Greenwood mines in Pulaski county Ken-tucky, had a lively time of it last night. The free miners occupied the adjacent hills and kept up a continued shooting all night. No shots were fired into the camp but the convicts were badly frightened and the soldiers with drawn guns-kept guard till morning when the miners dis-appeared.

A train on the Dayton & Ironton Nar row-guage railroad was wrecked at Washington, C., H., O., and a number of per

sons injured.

The New York Post expresses the opinion that the present labor strike is not likely to develop into anything like the great strike of 1877. The steamer Acton, of Baltimore, has arrived at Queenstown, altor a most stormy voyage. Two sailors were lost overboard, and one was killed at the wheel.

It is rumored that Attorney General Barland has decided that Presidential appointees whose nominations are not acted upon by the Senate by the end of the session cannot be reappointed.

sion cannot be reappointed.

A cave containing about three hundred prairie wolves was attacked by a parly of hunters, near Lawrence, Knusas, and about a hundred of the animals abot, as they were driven out of their winter quarthey were driven dut di their winter quar-ters.

Four thousand carpenters struck in New York for \$3.50 a day of nine hours each for five days and eight hours on Saturday. A considerable number of bosses granted the demand, and the men returned to

work.

A prominent Demograt informs a Columbus correspondent that John McLean,
of the Cincinnati Enquirer, has actually
been driven out of Cincinnati by his own
boodlers and thugs, who were latterly
hounding him at every turn.

hounding him at every turn.

Ril Tranburger, an old man living near \$50,000; insurance, \$25,000. The build-Anderson, Ind., was assaulted with a razor ings contained 90 collegiates, 37 seminand his throat cut by James Daly, a arians, 15 Sisters of Meroy, a number of young man whom Tranburger had befriended and given a home. The old man will die, and the murderer will probably be lynched, if the mob can get at him.

THE GLASS INDUSTRY

hearing before the Ways and Means Committee included both sides of the tariff Vote on the Disestablishment of the Church question as applied both to the plate glass and cylinder window glass business. James H. Chambers was the only manu-facturer here from Pitisburgh. The effort

of the free traders on the committee was to show that the price to the consumer would be reduced with the reduction in the tariff, but so far as the testimony went they were entirely unsuccessful.

President Hitchcock, of the Crystal City Glass Company, of St. Louiz, made the statement for the plate glass manufacturers. He showed that the industry was not fully developed and that they was not fully developed and that the entire production did not meet the country de-mand. The works which lost money a mand. The works which lost money at first were running on a very alight margin of profit, and a reduction in the present protection would leave them no alternative except to close up. That prices had declined, he showed was due to the increase in the output and the introduction of various reprises for the production of various contributions. of various contrivances for reducing the

Mr. Heroy, of the firm of Heroy & Mr. Heroy, of the firm of Heroy & Mariner, importers of plate glass in New York, attempted to answer him, but made a statement principally remarkable for what it did not state. The best of it was that he thought the prior to the consumer would be reduced by the reduction of the tariff, and that the American manufacturers could still go on. They had made no money, he said, quoting from Mr. Hitcheck's general statement, when glass was selling at \$1.50, and were declaring dividends when it was down to sixty. He

ncrease their profits.

"The lower the price goes, then the more they make?" questioned Mr. Hitch-

cock, dryly.
'Yes,' said the witness cock, dryly.
"Yes," said the witness,
"Then don't you think they ought to
give it away?" said Mr. Reed.
Mr. Heroy admitted that the principle
might be carried on a little to far. The
balance of his testimony was opinions
merely. He knew of no combinations of
foreign manufactures, knew actions of merely. He knew of no combinations of foreign manufacturers, knew nothing of the price of labor on either side, knew nothing of any inventions or improvements that had not originated in Europe, and did not know how many foreign factories there were selling their products to America. He thought that the importation made about 5 necessary of the total convention.

about 5 percent of the total consumption but he alterwards said it might be twenty percent. The point he was sure about was that the reduction of the tariff would not stop American furnaces, or, if it did, would not increase European prices.

Frank L. Bodin, for the American Window Glass Association, made a statement showing that in all grades of glass manufactured the wages paid in this country averaged fifty percent higher than in Europe. He thought the present tariff was little enough to make up for it. As to the effect of shutting up American manufacturers, he showed that European prices went up during the temporary stoppage by the strike in 1883.

stoppage by the strike in 1883. Simon Bosche, the largest New York Simon Bosche, the largest New York window glass importer, answered him, but confined his remarks to a general state-ment, that the consumers were paying the amount of the tariff duty in addition to

THE MINE DISASTER, Another Victim Dies-A Stricken Family,

Coroner's Jury Summoned, Pittsnungh, Pa., March 9.—The causes which led to the terrible explosion of fire damp in the Uniondale mines near Dunbar, Pa., yesterday, have not yet been determined. Mine Inspector Davis was in the pit last night, but there was so much gas that it was impossible to form any opinion as to where it generated The coroner arrived at Dunbar this morn-

The coroner arrived at Dunbar this morning and empanelled a jury which adjourned until Thursday, when it is supposed sufficient evidence will be produced to decide the cause of the disaster. John Cope, jr., one of the injured, died this morning. His father was killed in the explosion yesterday. While Mrs. Cope was at the mine looking after her dead husband and injured son, her infant child died suddenly at her home. Of the eleven othors seriously injured, Cal Mann and John Starling will probably die. Thomas Owens, the pit boss, is in a critical condition, but may survive. The cal condition, but may survive. The others are resting easy and will recover. vin, Atlas and Anchor pits have been ordered out by the mine inspector until the mines are cleared of the dangerous

PITTSHURGH, March 9 .- At a inceting of the Trades' Assembly to-night a resolution was adopted asking Congress to discourage any revision of the tariff at the present time, inasmuch as it is having a nost injurious effect on the industries of tant witnesses cannot be found.

ot less than five years.
President Weihe and Secretary Martin, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, left for Washington to-

Washington, D. C., March 9.-The closing reception at the White House tonight was given in honor of the Congress and to which the Judiciary, the Army and Navy and the Diplomatic corps were invited, was the most numerously attended of the season, and in the maglicence of the costumes and jeweis worn by the ladies collosed any of its predecessors. The President was assisted in receiving by Miss Cleveland, Mrs. Manning, Mr. Endicott, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Vilas. The Judiciary, Diplomatic Corps, the Army and Navy and Congress were all well represented.

Death of Ex-Sanator Chaffee

New York, March 9 .- A telegram was received in this city this morning announcing the death at Purdis Station, westchester county, of ex-United States Senator Jerome B. Chaffee, the father-in-law of of Mr. Ulysses S. Grani, ir.

DETROIT, MICH., MARCH S.—The Evening In some cases it was apparent that the interest of the senator is the senator in the senator in the senator in the senator is th

brought here for burial in Oakwood, by the side of his wife. Ex-Attorney General Browster's Wife Dead. PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 9.—Mrs. Benjamin Harris Brewster, the wife of ex-Attorney General Brewster, died at her residence, in this city this morning.

South Onaxon, N. J., March 0.—The college wing of the Catholic school known as Seton Hall, in the outskirts of this village, was burned this afternoon. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$25,000. The buildFROM OVER THE OCEAN

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9,-The glass LATEST NEWS BY THE CABLE,

in the British House of Commons Nibiliate May Take a Hand in the Czar's Hirthday Celebration

LONDON, March 9 .- In the House of Commons Mr. Dillwyn, L'beral, moved to isestablish the Church of Wales. drey, Liberal, moved to reform instead of lisestablish, Sir Wm. Harcourt, Chanthe questions of the disestablishment of Welsh and English churches were involved and inseperable. Grey's amendment was first adoptarendment was first adopted by a vote of 241 to 220, and then as a substitute for Mr. Dill-wyn's motion was rejected by a vote of 346 to 49. In the first division the minority consisted of Liberals and Parnellites. In the second division the Parnellites. In the second division the Parnellites. In the House in a body. Messrs. Gladstone, Ohamberlain, Morley and Trevelyan abstained from voting.

THE CZAS'S BUSTHDAY Fo Be Celebrated To-day Rumors of Nihillist Activity.

London, March 9.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that elaborate prepations are in progress for the celebration of the forty-first birthday of the Carr, which will occur to morrow. The calebration will begin with a high mass in the tion will begin with a high mass in the Cathedral of St. Petersburg, which will be attended by all the imperial family and the various staffs and households. In the afternoon there will be a grand review by the Czar of the garrison of St. Petersburgh, the imperial guard and the household troops. Immediately after the review His Majesty will give an audience to all the foreign ambassadors, and according to the control of th review His Misjesty will give an audience to all the foreign ambassadors and representatives in the hall of St. George in the Winter Palace. There was to have been a grand operatic performance at the Great Theatre, but this has been abandoned on account of the illness of Miss Marle Van Zandt. The official festivities will conclude with a magnificent ball in the Salle Blanche of the palace.

The above is the official programme of the celebration but there are sinjace rules.

The above is the official programme of the celebration but there are sinister rumors that it will be materially changed by the Nihillists. To-morrow lacks but three days of being the fifth anniversary of the assassination of the late Czar, and it has been circumstantially stated during the past week that the Nihilists had made every preparation for celebrating the double event by duplicating the tragedy of March 13, 18s1. It is certain that there has been great activity among the Nihillate during the past few weeks, and a great increase of activity on the part of the police. During the past two weeks there have been over two hundred arrests of suspected Nihillists. They include several returned exiles from Siberia, and some members of the police.

preparations in Greece are exciting grave fears in the European cabinets. It is believed that the moral effect of the assembiling of the foreign fleets in Saula bay will not be sufficient to coerce Greece, and that further measures will be necessary. Greece has been warned by the powers that if she persists in her intention of vio-lating the peace she will be left to suffer punishment at the hands of Turkey.

London, March 9 .- Advices from nam state that anarchy prevails in that country; that bands of robbers are scouring the land; that the people are in revolt against the French and that the rebels have attacked the French near Hue, the capitol, and advanced in numbers upon Quinton.

The Fishery Question.

London, March 9.—The Paris correspondent of the Times, referring to the apparent desire of the New Foundland Government to reopen the fishery question, says that it is not likely that France will consent to ronew negotiations. Bealin, March 6.—Another stage has been reached in the reconciliation between the church and the State in the appoint-

THE PAYNE-KILLERS ndications That Their Work Has Been Well Done, Notwithstanding Impediments COLUMBUS, O., March 9.-The Cowgill Investigating Committee have completed close the testimony for some time to come owing to the fact that several impormaands of constituents of the As- of this class passed through Cincinnati the thousands of constituents of the As-sembly. They also suggest that measures a few days ago, an route for the sunny be taken to submit such systematic tariff revisions as would in consideration of a methodically formed bill, at intervals of not less than five years.

Sentence Welle and Sentence Marking the Revenue of this class passed through Cincinnation a few days ago, ar route for the sunny bouth for his health, which suddenly would be probably be called to tell what he knew in regard to bribery. The individual met a Sergeant-at-Arms in the Grand Hotel, and when he found that this official was not loaded with a subpena tans on the suppens not readed with a suppens n seven by nine smile came over his countenance. Some of the witnesses have been called out of the State, and will probably remain away till the testimony

probably remain away till the testimony is all in.

The committee, however, is not anxious to close is labors prematurely, and will close its matters with deliberation, which will possibly cause some of these wayward sinners to return in time to be of benefit to the world at large in exposing frauds. It is safe to say that the committee has already struck enough information to compel the U.S. Senate to take cognizance of the manner in which the Ohio Senator was elected. The drill point of the committee bas been well olled overaince the committee began its work, and it has had valuable suggestions from all sections of the no evidence of the sale of the Senatorship abould be obtained, but the outside influ-

law of of Mr. Ulysses S. Grani, ir.

DETROIT, Michi, March 9.—The Evening
Journal's Adrian Michigan special says:
The remains of ex-Sanator Chaffee will be gave their evidence like parrois. In almost gave their evidence like parrols. In almost overy case it was found necessary to send officers of the House to serve subpoints where important witnesses were wanted, as Democratic Sheriffs in some of the back counties almost invariably returned the papers indorsed "not found." Some of the entinent genilemen convected with the purchase of a seat in the U. S. Senate ware decidedly rejudent about a ware facility. were decidedly rejustant about answering, and when placed on the witness stand were balky in replying to questions that might properly be termed leading.

Candidates for Dardinals,

BALTIMORE, March 9,-The Catholic Mirror received to day from Rome acablegram announcing that the Pope had chosen the Most Rev. Alexander Tascherean, Archbishop of Quebec, as well as Arch-bishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, for eleva-tion to the Cardinalate,